

The Holmes County Farmer.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS



ALL ON HAND!!

Turn Out! Turn Out!

The Democracy of Holmes County are requested to meet as follows, for the purpose of organizing and hearing speaking:

GERMAN TWP.—FARMERSVILLE, Saturday, October 29th, at 11 o'clock P. M. A. M. WILLIAM REED and Wm. M. LOWMYER will be present.

MYNOR TOWNSHIP—HOAGLAND'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. ROBERT JUSTICE.

KILLBUCK TWP.—OXFORD, Sat. Oct. 29th at 1 o'clock P. M. D. D. HELLER & CO. FRENCH.

RICHLAND TWP.—NAPOLION, Saturday, October 29th at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN T. MAXWELL and J. S. NELSON.

KNOX TOWNSHIP—VANCE'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. VOORHIS & JOHN FRENCH.

MONROE TWP.—MONROE CENTRE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. D. P. LEADBEETER & J. P. LAMIRE.

BERLIN TWP.—BERLIN, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. G. L. COOK and B. B. RAIFE.

WALTON TWP.—NEW CARLISLE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. C. S. VORWICK and J. A. ESTILL.

PAINT TOWNSHIP—WEINBERG, Saturday evening, October 29th, J. A. ESTILL and C. S. VORWICK.

SALT CREEK TWP.—MIDDLETOWN, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. D. S. UHL and W. C. McDOWELL.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP—HOLMESVILLE, Saturday, October 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. G. F. NEWTON and JOHN S. ORR.

RIPLEY TWP.—AT VOTING PLACE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. H. NEWTON and DANIEL DEER.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—AT VOTING PLACE, Saturday, October 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. H. L. R. CHITFIELD and H. D. McDOWELL.

Let the Democracy turn out from every school district and complete the organization of their Townships at these meetings.

D. P. LEADBEETER, Chairman of Central Committee.

MEETING AT SALT CREEK.—A Democratic Meeting will be held at Salt Creek, Saturday, October 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. ESTILL and others will be present to address the people.

Pay Up.—We are greatly in need of money. Our expenses are very heavy. Come, good friends, pay up. No subscriber should forget the printer when he comes to pay taxes. We have done our best to print a good paper and assist in saving the country by securing the overthrow of the widow maker, and we hope you will consider the laborer worthy of his hire.

IOWA LANDS.—A great bargain can be obtained in Iowa lands by calling upon J. A. ESTILL, Millersburg. These lands are of the very best quality, situated in Wright and Boone counties, near the Southern line of the State. I offer 1500 acres, in convenient tracts, at low prices and on easy terms. Those wanting to purchase western lands should call without delay.

HON. H. C. DEAN.—Mr. DEAN delivered an exceedingly able and interesting speech in the Court House last Thursday evening, which was attentively listened to and loudly applauded by a large audience. Mr. DEAN told the truth in such plain and unequivocal language that no one could misunderstand him. Judging from the way some of the abolition gentry winced Mr. D. cut near the bone.

CLOTHING.—BENJAMIN COHN has received from the Eastern cities a splendid stock of fall and winter clothing, which he is selling at low prices and can be afforded these Lincoln times. He has also a large stock of cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., which he will sell by the pattern, or make up to order. Give COHN a call.

By the way, we must return our thanks to Mr. C. for a splendid vest pattern, which, in the liberality of his great big heart, he kindly gave us.

LINCOLNISM.—HON. JOHN A. ESTILL, Member of the Ohio Legislature from Van Wert and Mercer counties, was recently drafted in Lima. He has been a cripple for 22 years, and would have been exempted instantly by any board of honest men. But the miserable Buzzards who run Lincoln's lottery in that district discussed his adhesion to the Democratic party, decided him able to hire a substitute and refused to discharge him. Wonder if the devil has any place fixed for such fellows.

THE 17TH REGIMENT.—It is believed the 17th Regiment will be mustered out this week. Of those in the two companies from this county, less than one-third are now returning to their homes and their kindred.

These men went into the service without bounty, or any hope of pecuniary gain. They were prompted by patriotic motives to maintain "The Constitution as it is, and regain the Union as it was." They have seen hard service, and under all circumstances they have demeaned themselves with bravery and courage. While they have thus faithfully performed their part, every obstacle has been interposed by the President to prevent the accomplishments of the objects for which these men volunteered. He has changed the war from a contest for the preservation of the Union to a crusade for Niggers and Cotton. He has pursued such a line of policy as united the South in secession and rendered the suppression of the rebellion next to impossible. By the enforcement of tyrannical edicts for the attainment of political ends, he has filled the North with contention and strife. In his eagerness to abolish slavery, he has made good every charge which the rebels urged in justification of secession. For the acquisition of power he has violated every pledge given to the soldiers and mocked every avenue to the accomplishment of the noble purpose for which these men periled their lives. The soldiers are deserving of all praise. The President should receive the execution of every man who loves this country.

MEETING AT WOOSTER.—HON. HENRY CLAY DEAN will speak at Wooster next Saturday afternoon.

DON'T FAIL.—Don't fail to attend the township meetings next Saturday. Let every township be fully organized for the great contest. Organize by school districts and have every voter at the polls.

SOLOMON MARX.—Mr. MARX has just received a large and well selected stock of ready made clothing, hats, caps, &c., to which the attention of all who wish to buy is directed.

DEATH OF AN OLD TROTTER HORSE.—The trotting horse "Old John," owned by Anthony Fischer, of Philadelphia, died a few days since at the advanced age of forty-six years.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A French author says: "When I lost my wife every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to help me to another."

FOUND.—Dr. POMERENE found a Portmanteau, containing a small sum of money and some postage stamps, some three or four miles West of town, near Morehead's mill, on the 19th inst. The owner will please call on Dr. P. and get it.

ARRESTED.—GEORGE BLACKBURN, one of the men charged with the robbery of Mr. Meddaugh, was arrested and brought to town a few days ago. He was examined before Esq. JUSTICE and ordered to give bond in the sum of \$1,200, in default of which he was sent to the county jail.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—E. A. HEBBORN is opening out a splendid stock of Boots and Shoes in Ebbert's building. This is the finest shoe store ever opened in this section. The goods are all new and of the latest styles. The establishment cannot help doing an extensive business.

WILLIAM REED.—This gentleman, formerly of this county, but for the last four years a citizen of Whitley county, Indiana, has been elected county Treasurer. We congratulate Mr. Reed on his good luck and hope he will wear his official robes with becoming dignity, as all good Democrats should.

GLORIOUS.—Col. RICE, of the 57th Ohio, has been elected to Congress in the Toledo District, over that infamous abolition demagogue and Lincoln pet, James M. Ashley. Ashley was a particular favorite of Lincoln—they can retire together on the 4th of March next.

SHODDY.—If the people wish an end to Shoddy they must vote it down. Let us hasten the day when honest men will again come in fashion.

The shoddyites are active now. To keep alive this Lincoln row. They think they will bring the people under. And then the abolition school may feed them their shoddy rules. But now these rogues have been found out. May feed them their shoddy rules. But now these rogues have been found out. May feed them their shoddy rules. But now these rogues have been found out.

THE NEXT DRAFT.—How we have toiled, given our money and coaxed to rid our selves of Lincoln's two conscriptions of the last year. Holmes county has paid nearly \$200,000 for this alone. At this rate two years more of Lincoln would almost bankrupt the county. To take the other alternative and allow the men to be conscripted, will in less than two years take our entire able-bodied male population.

The way to avoid future conscriptions is to defeat Lincoln on the 8th of November, and if the people work as vigorously for the accomplishment of this object as they did to rid themselves of the draft, the work will be accomplished.

THE 67TH.—The following is a list of the casualties in Company C. 67th Regiment O. V. I., in the recent battle before Richmond:

Captain George L. Childs, contusion, breast.

Serg't Charles Authenreith, right hand, severe.

Corporal Albert Russell, right knee, severe.

D. Berkholder, face fracture, sup. maxillary.

Adam Schmitt, right shoulder, severe.

Geo. A. Adams, right leg, slight.

David Low, left shoulder, severe.

Peter Berkholder, contusion, left shoulder.

Fred. Stoesser, left hand, severe.

Lieutenant CHARLES E. MINOR, of company B, known to many of our citizens, who was recruiting in this place two years ago, was severely wounded in right leg, ball still remaining.

WILL WE BE CHEATED.—We are hourly asked if we are to be cheated out of the election. We say plainly that no such thing will be done. If General McCLELLAN receives honest votes enough to elect him, and we believe he will, he will be sworn in as President of the United States on the 4th of March next. And he will proceed to the discharge of the duties of the office. The right of Lincoln's office-holders to thrust the widow maker on the country four years more by fraud and coercion will not be recognized by the Democratic candidate nor by the people. This time fraud and intimidation will not win. If it is attempted by the opposition, and we believe it will be, the result gained by their frauds will be disregarded and the honest expression of the people adhered to.

Lincoln has robbed us of property, of personal security, and doles out our lives in doses of from 300,000 to 500,000 as suits his caprices; but while we submit to this with the hope of redress through the ballot-box, that means of redress shall not be taken from us.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—At a regular meeting of KILLBUCK LODGE No. 81 I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, October 28th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, by the hand of death our Brother ALEXANDER CRITCHFIELD has been removed from our midst;

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and friends of the deceased our sympathy and condolences in this hour of their afflictive bereavement of a kind husband and a true friend.

Resolved, That a token of respect to our departed Brother, our Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the Lodge be ordered to send to his widow and friends, and that they be published in each of our communications of this place.

PHILIP LEY, Recording Secretary.

Remarkable Letter from Her schell V. Johnson, of Georgia

"No Hope of Restoration Under Lincoln."

HERRSHELL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, who will be remembered, was the National Democratic candidate for Vice-President with the illustrious and lamented DOUGLASS, has written a remarkable letter, dated Sept. 25th, 1864, which appears in the New York papers, and which, in connection with Gov. JOHNSON'S and Mr. STEPHENS' letters will exercise a powerful influence, both at the South and in the North. We have not room for the whole of the letter, but give the following extract, from which it will be seen while Mr. LINCOLN is in power. He says:

"In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern Government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, until the sense of justice in power. The President of the United States has no right to demand that we should lay down our arms, abandon slavery and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as he deems compatible with the sense of justice, liberty and magnanimity. So long, therefore, as the present rulers of the North insist that we shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the Government of the United States, which will not bring upon us contention, social disorganization, poverty, degradation and inferiority. If the Government of the United States will grant such terms as we would be our own if subjugated by military power. Subjugation is no more than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor."

"If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to the original position of the principles which underlie the whole structure of American institutions, which will not bring upon us contention, social disorganization, poverty, degradation and inferiority. If the Government of the United States will grant such terms as we would be our own if subjugated by military power. Subjugation is no more than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor."

"The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at the last session upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The consent of the people to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and potentially threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American government is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the states. This doctrine our legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace and permanent peace."

"The old confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any state, North or South, securing public liberty, and the rights of the people to all South that old love for the Union and the sturdy dog; it needs but the assurance of justice and equality, to develop it with a flame that will speedily cause such a revolution of sentiment that JEFF. DAVIS and his brother-leaders will have to peek to stand on. Rally the friends of the Old Union, and make one last effort to restore and preserve the nation."—Plain Dealer.

The Sixteenth Regiment.

We mentioned, a few days since, that the gallant Sixteenth Ohio had just returned from the wars, all covered with honor and withers. For drill, the 16th Ohio had no superior in the service of the United States, whether regular or volunteer.

John de Courcy, an officer of great merit and experience. Educated and trained in Europe as a soldier, he was the master of his profession, and, in some respects, he had not his superior in our service. Before the assault on Fort Fisher, the 16th Ohio, under de Courcy was placed in command of the 16th Ohio, the 22d Kentucky, and the 42d Ohio—all excellent regiments. As de Courcy's regiment had been, so did his brigade become, distinguished for its high military qualities, and for its devotion to duty.

At the battle of Fort Fisher, de Courcy's brigade was chosen to lead the assault, which was executed with an intrepidity never excelled. The "16th" was terribly cut up, and out of twenty-one officers who went into action, but four returned to the lines. And in the operations against Vicksburg, as well as during Sherman's late brilliant campaign, the 16th Ohio performed a distinguished and glorious part.

Col. de Courcy was three times strongly recommended for promotion, but President Lincoln refused to receive his high attainments and great services, and promoted political favorites instead. In this acting Mr. Lincoln did great wrong, not only to John de Courcy, but to his gallant comrades of the brave 16th. It is said that de Courcy was opposed to the election of de Courcy to the level of negroes by being made to Lincoln; and hence the injustice done to him and to his regiment—for his honor was theirs, as theirs was his.

Poor de Courcy has gone back to Europe with a broken heart, and his high attainments and great services, and promoted political favorites instead. In this acting Mr. Lincoln did great wrong, not only to John de Courcy, but to his gallant comrades of the brave 16th. It is said that de Courcy was opposed to the election of de Courcy to the level of negroes by being made to Lincoln; and hence the injustice done to him and to his regiment—for his honor was theirs, as theirs was his.

Abolition Rascality.

HOSPITAL No. 2, MURFREESBORO, October 12th, 1864.

FRIEND HENRY.—After seeing the frauds which were practiced here yesterday at the election, I could not refrain from giving you some ideas, at least, of the way my Democratic friends are treated. There is not a few which were sent to a member of the 115th O. V. I. and myself. One democrat, the Surgeon in charge of this hospital, sent for tickets, but they did not come.

But the abolitionists had enough to supply their votes. One of our boys went up to vote, but he had forgotten the name of his township; so the judges told him to leave his ticket, go and find out the name of his township, and then come back, and he did so; but his ticket was gone, and could not be found, so he told them it had been torn up, and he would not vote. Every democrat who went up to vote could easily see that it pained them to have such votes cast; they would open the ticket, look at it, and then ask a lot of questions. They first tried to bully the democrats out of their votes, but they failed. Then they tried to bring us tickets in November we will not none, for if they are intrusted to the mail we will never get them.

We might write our own tickets if we knew who was running, but so many would get the names spelled wrong, and others would get returned, because there is no one, and think you folks don't care anything for their votes, so that is the way the soldier's vote is cast for the Abolitionists. Send us tickets, and if we get a fair election the army goes for Little Mac. But if the Democrats don't send home their votes, we will lose the thing done up fair, we will lose thousands of votes, and the meanness kind of tricks will be played by the miserable fanatics. They always have an abundance of tickets, while we are left with none.

If the election was carried on every place like it was here, there was about fifteen thousand Democrat soldiers who did not get to vote. But I hope it will be arranged differently at the next election.

Yours &c.

JAMES ROWLAND.

We being members of Hospital No. 2, certify to the above narrated facts.

THOMAS F. DRAKE, JOSEPH PROVENSNA, WILLIAM H. BUCK, JOHN KETCHAM, DANIEL EDWARDS, JOEL EARLES.

LETTER FROM ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Vice-President's Views on Reconstruction, State Sovereignty the Sole Basis of Peace—How Peace can be Obtained.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Sept. 22.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 13th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Spain, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire. The movement by our legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of our friends, and which was adopted by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. The movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. Those who are hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at the last session upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The consent of the people to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and potentially threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American government is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the states. This doctrine our legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace and permanent peace."

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of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times, and countries, has not only been a constant vigilance, but has often required the greatest privations, and sufferings, and sacrifices, that people or states are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are passing. Through a like and even severer trial our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage, and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to be deterred by the privations and sufferings which we are now passing. We are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could overcome these losses and calamities, and greater even than those which we are now passing. At present, however, I do not see, or I, as any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own state, to whom we owe allegiance, and to whom we are bound by the claims of the principle of justice, and a permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indomitable spirit these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the broken serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aim and end of our movement is to give the peace party at the North, to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them to us and permanent lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional rights. With these principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and Union or secession, would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of justice, and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true balance of the power, and the harmony of states.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

A Few Reasons Why Honest Republicans ought to Oppose Lincoln.

1. He is in favor of freeing the negro and enslaving the white man.

2. He allows his officers to brand and disgrace white men who are rejected for military service.

3. He will continue the war until the South "abandons slavery."

4. He is opposed to a restoration of "the Union as it was."

5. He is opposed to an armistice, or any cessation of hostilities.

6. He is opposed to a convention of the States to adjust our national difficulties.

7. He has abridged the liberty of speech and freedom of the press.

8. He has arbitrarily arrested hundreds of innocent men without cause.

9. He has prohibited the paramount right to civil law, in peaceful districts, where the civil courts were in full operation.

10. He has used the public treasure and the immense patronage of the government to perpetuate his lease of arbitrary power.

11. He has used the army and navy from the love and reverence for the Constitution, to suppress our country's press upon the eve of an election.

12. He removed Gen. McClellan from command, because he was opposed to his emancipation policy.

13. He removed Gen. Fremont from command, because he was in favor of the same policy.

14. He rewarded Secretary Cameron with a foreign appointment as Minister to Russia, for plundering the national treasury.

15. He retains such failures as Generals Hunter and Butler in position because they fear his re-election.

16. He has had a million five hundred thousand men at his disposal, and has failed to crush the rebellion.

17. He is attempting to control the elections in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, by federal bayonets.

18. He has changed his policy for the conduct of the war, from a war for the Constitution and the Union, to a war for the abolition of slavery.

19. He has failed to restore the Union, because he has been continually undoing the work of our armies, by the blunders in his civil policy.

20. He has devastated the South, and alienated its people, without having conquered its armies or crushed its military power.

21. He has made war upon innocent women and children, who were true to their divine nature, in clinging to their brave but misguided husbands and fathers.

22. He has allowed his Generals unlimited power, to be used in harrassing and plundering the Southern people, for their own private gratification and pecuniary aggrandizement.

23. He has refused "to superadd to force the policy of conciliation."

24. He insulted the memory of our fallen brave by calling for a comic song amid the newly made graves at Antietam.

25. He is a man of a cold, devoid of the many virtues that should characterize a President of this great Republic.

26. He has violated the Constitution of the United States for the purpose and under the pretence of preserving it.

27. He has stricken down the golden rule of liberty from our national constitution, and placed a negro in its stead.

28. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, thus depriving American freemen of one of their most sacred rights.

29. To sum up. In the classic language of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, he has been "politically, morally and financially a failure."—Ohio Democrat.

Indiana.

The Indianapolis Journal thus gives up, the State Senate. It says: